



# Massachusetts

## Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by  
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety  
and the U.S. Department of Labor

### Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries: 2004 Report

#### Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries Category Occupational Examples:

- ♦ Professional Athletes
- ♦ Actors, Dancers and Performers
- ♦ Events Promoters
- ♦ Caterers
- ♦ Waiters and Waitresses
- ♦ Bartenders
- ♦ Food Deliverers
- ♦ Chefs and Cooks
- ♦ Bakers
- ♦ Hotel Workers
- ♦ Janitors and Cleaners
- ♦ Maids and Housekeepers
- ♦ Amusement Park Workers
- ♦ Zookeepers
- ♦ Ski Patrols
- ♦ Curators

Includes NAICS codes 71-72

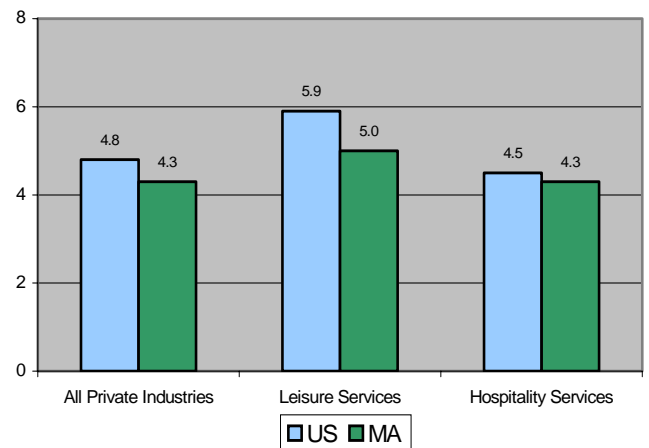
#### MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....6,416,505<sup>1</sup>  
Private Sector  
Employment.....2,718,600<sup>2</sup>  
Leisure and Hospitality  
Services Employment.....290,400<sup>2</sup>

#### Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>3</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. leisure & hospitality services, MA & US, 2004<sup>4</sup>

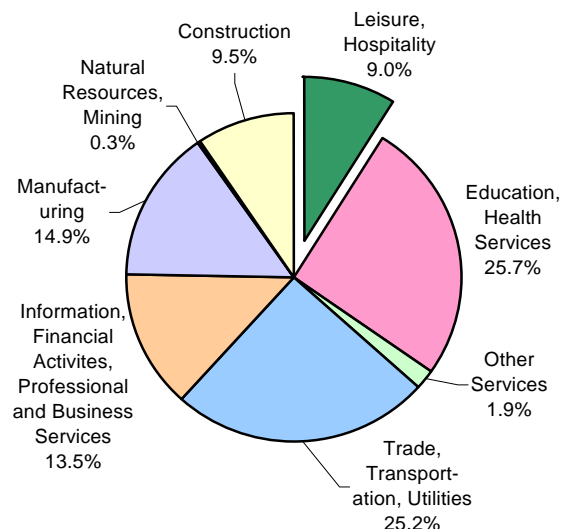
- Massachusetts' incidence rates for both leisure and hospitality services were lower than the national rates



#### Injury and Illness Numbers

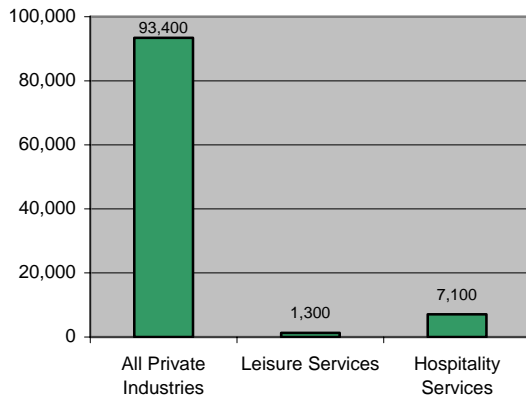
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

- **Leisure and Hospitality Services**
- 10.7% of all MA employees worked in the leisure and hospitality services industries in 2004
- 9.0% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the leisure and hospitality services industries



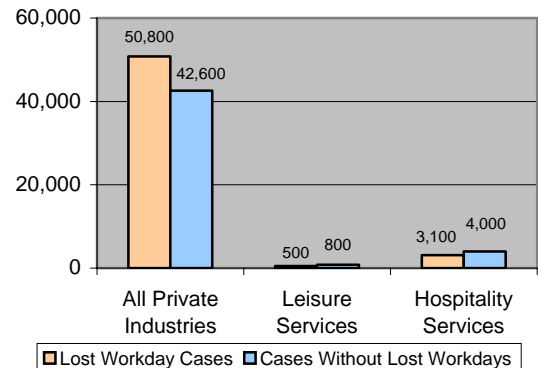
## Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. leisure and hospitality services in MA, 2004



- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 8,400 occurred in the leisure and hospitality services industries
- Non-lost workday cases exceeded lost workday cases in both leisure and hospitality

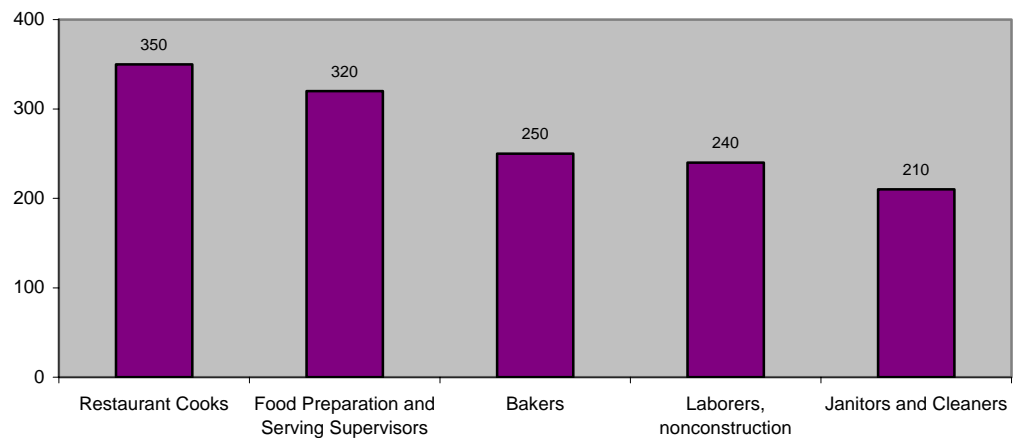
Chart 4: Number of lost workday<sup>5</sup> cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. leisure and hospitality services in MA, 2004



## Occupation Data

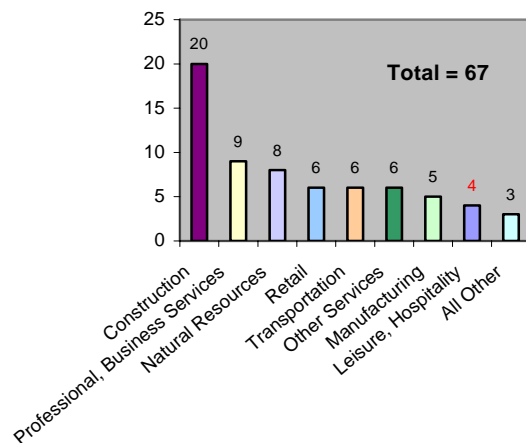
- Restaurant cooks and food preparation and serving supervisors had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the leisure and hospitality industries in MA during 2004, followed by bakers

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, leisure and hospitality services, 2004



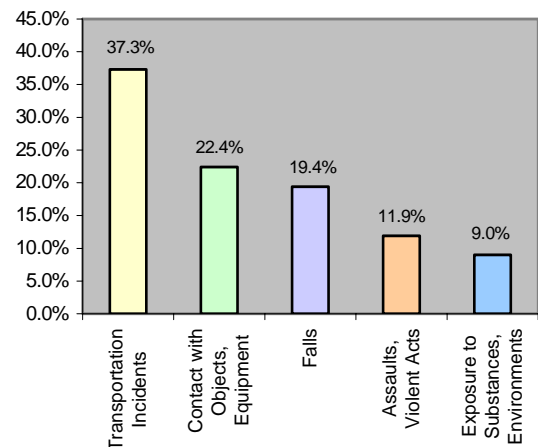
## Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004

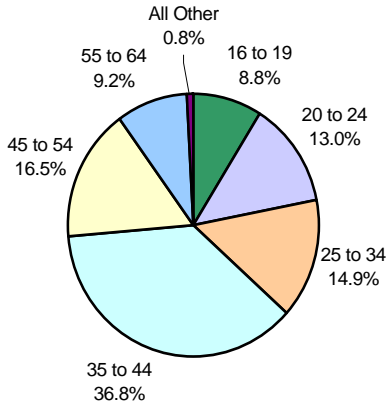


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

# Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries Case & Demographic Data

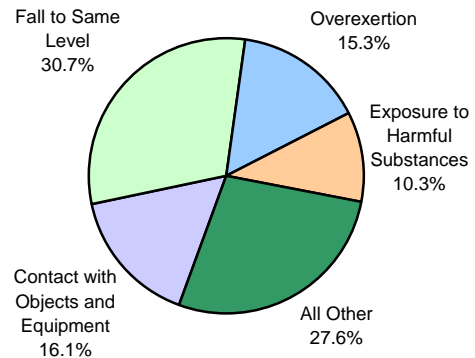
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving day as away from work by age of worker, leisure and hospitality services, 2004



## Event or Exposure

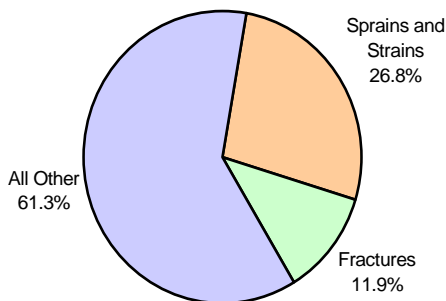
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, leisure and hospitality services, 2004



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured in the leisure and hospitality services industries**
- **Most injuries or illnesses in 2004 were caused by a fall to the same level**
- **Sprains and strains made up more than a quarter of all nature of injury and illnesses in 2004 in the leisure and hospitality services industries**
- **The upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) and back were the most common parts of the body to be injured or affected by illness in 2004**

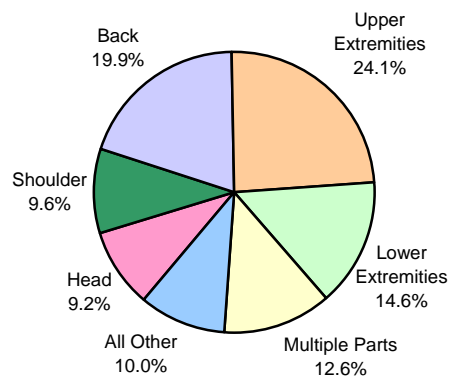
## Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, leisure and hospitality services, 2004



## Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, leisure and hospitality services, 2004



<sup>1</sup> Source: United States Census Bureau

<sup>2</sup> Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

<sup>3</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>4</sup> Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

<sup>5</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2005.



## MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

### 2004 Report: Leisure and Hospitality Services

This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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